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Security InformationECONOMIC CAPABILITIES OF THE SOVIET BLOC* TO SUPPORT A GENERAL WAR

Statement of the Problem. To estimate the economic capabilities of the Soviet Bloc to support a general war commencing 1 July 1952. At a later date, the study will be continued on the basis of general war commencing 1 July 1954.

Scope of the Problem. Adequacy of production capabilities to meet military, industrial, and all other requirements are appraised in the following steps: (1) levels of production and of total supply (i.e., production, net imports, and stockpiles) are estimated as of 1 July 1952 under cold war conditions; (2) allocation of total supply to the military, to the industrial sector, and to all other users is also estimated under cold war conditions; (3) these estimates of production, total supply, and allocation, that have been made under cold war conditions, are then compared with military and all other requirements under hot war conditions. The latter comparison is made for the period 1 July to 31 December 1952, military consumption rates being provided by the military services. Finally, (4) the state of the economy as of 1 January 1953 is surveyed and judgments are made about the economic feasibility of supporting general war beyond the six month period.

Assumptions.

(1) Cold war conditions will prevail only to 1 July 1952. During the cold war period, the buildup of war capabilities beyond current rates is precluded; inventories of military end-items and strategic inventories of other items will increase at current rates during the cold war period. (2) Losses are sustained during the campaigns at rates of attrition and under hypotheses stipulated by the military services. (3) The Korean war is to continue during the cold war period and after the outbreak of general war on 1 July 1952. (4) Campaigns will continue from D-Day through D + 180.

Method. Twenty-eight economic sectors are analyzed to determine capabilities of the Soviet Bloc to support a general war. For each item within a sector: (1) total supply is estimated, under cold war conditions; (2) an independent estimate is made of the use pattern (including changes in strategic inventory), the allocation to the military sector being broken down into consumption required for cold-war maintenance of armed forces and into additions to

* For this study, the Soviet Bloc includes USSR, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, and Communist China.

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Inventory of military end-items; (3) these allocations are cumulated and the total is compared with supply data that have been independently estimated; (4) wherever discrepancies appear, best estimates and ranges of probable errors will be provided; and (5) the estimates of production and total supply are then compared with military, industrial, and all other requirements under hot war conditions.

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ANNEX 1

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MILITARY ANALYSTS

The attached tables indicate the information required from the military intelligence agencies.

- I. Compile a separate Table 1 for (1) the USSR, (2) each Satellite, (3) the Satellites as a group, and (4) the Soviet Bloc.
 - (A) Estimate the military inventory in storage (A1), in hands of troops (A2), and total (A3) for each item listed in Table 1, as of 1 July 1952.
 - (B) Estimate the maximum production capacity for each military end-item, as of 1 July 1952.
 - (C) Estimate indigenous production of each item from 1 July 1952 to 1 July 1953 under cold war conditions.
 - (D) Estimate the consumption of each item from 1 July 1952 to 1 July 1953 under cold war conditions, broken down into:
 - Consumption to maintain 1 July 1952 military inventory (D1)
 - Increases in military inventory located within the country in question only (D2)
 - Total consumption (D3)
 - (E) Estimate hot war consumption of each item during the campaigns outlined by the JLPG (see Assumption 2, p. 1).
- II. For each military end-item listed in Table 1, compile a separate Table 2 for (1) the Satellites as a group, (2) the USSR, and (3) the Soviet Bloc.
 - (F) Estimate the quantity of each input required per unit of end-item, i.e., estimate input coefficients.
 - (G) Multiply the coefficients derived in (F) by the estimates in (D), Table 1.
 - (H) Multiply the coefficients derived in (F) by the estimates in (E), Table 1.
- III. Aggregate, and consolidate in Table 3, the (G) and (H) estimates for all military end-items. Compile a separate Table 3 for (1) the Satellites as a group, (2) the USSR, and (3) the Soviet Bloc.

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- IV. 1. The figures requested above are best estimates. In a statistical annex, give ranges for all Soviet Bloc estimates for columns (A) through (F).
2. In a second annex, explain as fully as possible the methods used in obtaining estimates. Indicate, at the minimum, which of the above estimates were formulated independently of other sector analysts. For estimates not independently made, indicate, wherever possible, what sector analysts were consulted and what kind of assistance was received.

TABLE 1

CONSUMPTION BY THE MILITARY SECTOR OF CERTAIN MILITARY END-ITEMS, UNDER HOT AND COLD WAR CONDITIONS

Types of Military End-Items	Military Inventory			Rates for Military End-Item					Hot War Consumption (E)
				Maximum Production Capacity (B)	Indigenous Production (C)	Cold War Consumption (1 July 1952 to 1 July 1953) (D)			
	In Hands of Troops (1)	In Storage (2)	Total (3)			Maintenance (1)	Increases in Inventory (2)	Total (3)	
Weapons, by type									
Ammunition									
Tanks									
SP's									
Trucks (units)									
Tractors (15 hp units)									
Horse-drawn vehicles									
Kitchens									
Ships and submarines									
Aircraft, by type									
Bombs									
Rockets									
Torpedoes									
Mines									
Depth charges									
Electronic tubes (units & dollar value)									
Avgas (metric tons)									
Less than 95									
95/115 to 100/115									
95/130 to 100/130									
Jet fuel (metric tons)									
Motor fuel (metric tons)									
Diesel fuel (metric tons)									
Other fuel (metric tons)									
Lubricants (metric tons)									
Other major end-items (metric tons of steel input)									
Manpower (man-years)									
Field grade officers									
Other officers									
Non-commissioned personnel									

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TABLE 2

CONSUMPTION BY THE MILITARY SECTOR OF CERTAIN INPUTS
INTO / TANKS /, UNDER HOT AND COLD WAR CONDITIONS

Inputs	Input Coefficients (input/end-items) (F)	Cold War Consumption Rate			Hot War Consumption Rate (H)
		Maintenance	Increases in Inventory	Total	
Resources					
1. Agriculture (m.t.)					
Grains					
Fats and oils					
Meats					
Fibers					
2. Labor (man-years)					
Managerial and engineering					
Skilled					
Unskilled					
3. Steel (m.t.)					
4. Aluminum (m.t.)					
5. Copper (m.t.)					
6. Coal (m.t.)					
7. Electric power (kwh)					
8. POL (m.t.)					
Avgas					
Less than 95					
95/115 to 100/115					
95/130 to 100/130					
Jet fuel					
Motor fuel					
Diesel fuel					
Other fuel					
Lubricants					
9. Coke-chemicals (m.t.)					
10. Rubber (m.t.)					
11. Transportation (ton-km.)					
12. Industries, n.e.c. (m.t. of steel input)					
Capital Equipment					
13. Trucks (units)					
14. Tractors (15 hp units)					
15. Railroad locomotives (units)					
16. Rolling stock (2-axle units)					
17. Rails (m.t.)					
18. Rubber tires (units)					
19. Motors and generators (kw)					
20. Anti-friction bearings (units)					
21. Machine tools (units)					
22. Electronic tubes (units and dollar value)					
23. Capital equipment, n.e.c. (m.t. of steel input)					

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TABLE 2---(continued)

Inputs	Input Coefficients (input/end-items) (F)	Cold War Consumption Rate (G)			Hot War Consumption Rate (H)
		Maintenance	Increases in Inventory	Total	
Capital Facilities					
24. Steel construction (m.t. of steel)					
25. Masonry construction (cu yds. of concrete, bricks, and tile)					
26. Lumber construction (bd. ft.)					

TABLE 3

CONSUMPTION BY THE MILITARY SECTOR OF CERTAIN INPUTS
INTO A GROUP OF MILITARY END-ITEMS, UNDER HOT AND COLD WAR CONDITIONS

Inputs	Cold War Consumption Rate			Hot War Consumption Rate
	Maintenance	Increases in Inventory	Total	
Resources				
1. Agriculture (m.t.)				
Grains				
Fats and oils				
Meats				
Fibers				
2. Labor (man-years)				
Managerial and engineering				
Skilled				
Unskilled				
3. Steel (m.t.)				
4. Aluminum (m.t.)				
5. Copper (m.t.)				
6. Coal (m.t.)				
7. Electric power (kwh)				
8. POL (m.t.)				
Avgas				
Less than 95				
95/115 to 100/115				
95/130 to 100/130				
Jet fuel				
Motor fuel				
Diesel fuel				
Other fuel				
Lubricants				
9. Coke-chemicals (m.t.)				
10. Rubber (m.t.)				
11. Transportation (ton-km.)				
12. Industries, n.e.c. (m.t. of steel input)				
Capital Equipment				
13. Trucks (units)				
14. Tractors (15 hp units)				
15. Railroad locomotives (units)				
16. Rolling stock (2-axle units)				
17. Rails (m.t.)				
18. Rubber tires (units)				
19. Motors and generators (kw)				
20. Anti-friction bearings (units)				
21. Machine tools (units)				
22. Electronic tubes (units and dollar value)				
23. Capital equipment, n.e.c. (m.t. of steel input)				

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TABLE 3--(continued)

Inputs	Cold War Consumption Rate			Hot War Consumption Rate
	Maintenance	Increases in Inventory	Total	
Capital Facilities				
24. Steel construction (mt. of steel)				
25. Mason construction (cu. yds. of concrete, bricks, and tile)				
26. Lumber construction (bd. ft.)				

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ANNEX 2

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CIA ANALYSTS

For your sector estimate the following for the USSR and each Satellite:

- Regional analysis*
TF (1) Cold war production, 1 July 1952 to 1 July 1953.
- (2) For the USSR estimate the percentage of production in each region.
- TF* (3) Estimate quantities of your item to be exported between 1 July 1952 and 1 July 1953, separated into exports to other Bloc countries and to non-Bloc countries.
- TF* (4) Estimate quantities of your item to be imported between 1 July 1952 and 1 July 1953, separated into imports from other Bloc countries and from non-Bloc countries.
- Stockpile* (5) Estimate quantity of strategic inventory of your item.
- (6) Indicate the geographic location of the strategic inventory.
- To be done in DA* (7) Estimate the quantities of production of your item, plus net imports, utilized directly in the following activities:
1. Agriculture
 2. Households
 3. Steel
 4. Aluminum
 5. Copper
 6. Coal
 7. Electric power
 8. POL
 9. Coke-chemicals
 10. Rubber
 11. Transportation
 12. Industries, n.e.c. Break down into as fine a classification as is possible.
 13. Capital equipment (separate into "maintenance" and "net investment")
 24. Capital facilities (separate into "maintenance" and "net investment")
 27. Military sector, including armaments industry.
 28. Changes in strategic inventory

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- (8) Estimate the quantities of inputs from the following industries utilized directly in the production of your item:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Agriculture (metric tons) | Capital Equipment (separate into "maintenance" and "net investment") |
| Grains | 13. Trucks (units) |
| Fats and oils | 14. Tractors (15 hp units) |
| Meats | 15. Railroad locomotives (units) |
| Fibers | 16. Rolling stock (2-axle units) |
| 2. Labor (man-years) | 17. Rails (metric tons) |
| Managerial and engineering | 18. Rubber tires (units) |
| Skilled | 19. Motors and generators (kilowatts) |
| Unskilled | 20. Anti-friction bearings (units) |
| 3. Steel (metric tons) | 21. Machine tools (units) |
| 4. Aluminum (metric tons) | 22. Electronic tubes (units and dollar value) |
| 5. Copper (metric tons) | 23. Capital equipment, n.e.c. (metric tons of steel input) |
| 6. Coal (metric tons) | Capital Facilities (separate into "maintenance" and "net investment") |
| 7. Electric power (kilowatt-hours) | 24. Steel construction (metric tons of steel) |
| 8. POL (metric tons) | 25. Masonry construction (cubic yards of concrete, bricks, and tile) |
| Avgas | 26. Lumber construction (board-feet) |
| Less than 95 | |
| 95/115 to 100/115 | |
| 95/130 to 100/130 | |
| Jet fuel | |
| Motor fuel | |
| Diesel fuel | |
| Other fuel | |
| Lubricants | |
| 9. Coke-chemicals (metric tons) | |
| 10. Rubber (metric tons) | |
| 11. Transportation (ton-kilometers) | |
| 12. Industries, n.e.c. (metric tons of steel input) | |

- (9) Explain how all the above estimates were made. Indicate which of the estimates were formulated independently of other sector analysts. For estimates not independently made, indicate what sector analysts were consulted and what kinds of assistance were received.
- (10) Consolidate USSR and Satellite estimates into estimates for the Soviet Bloc as a whole.
- (11) In every case in which an estimate is called for, give both a range and a best estimate.